The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XII. QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897. No. 39

Rubber Balls

Marbles, Scribblers, and School Supplies.

AGENTS FOR

Lawn Tennis, Cricket and Sporting Goods.

HENDERSON & PARKER

DRUGGISTS,

QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

Successors to J. A. Unsworth & Co.

S. H. Caswell & Co.,

BANKERS,

Financial and Insurance Agents

COLLECTIONS SOLICITED—RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

Five Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

CORRESPONDENTS:
MOLSON'S BANK, Winnipeg.
MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, Toronto.

Cheques and Drafts for all parts of the World Bought and Sold.

Qu'Appelle Station - - - Assa.

CREAMER & GRAY,

DEALERS IN

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Wagons, Plows and Bicycles,

Carriages, Buckboards, Horse Rakes, Harrows, Twine, Barb Wire, Etc.

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BINDERS and MOWERS, SYLVESTER DRILLS.

Full stock of Repairs always on hand

Office and Warehouse:

Pacific Ave., one door east of Leland hotel,

QU'APPELLE STATION, Assa.

Fresh Killed Meat

H. BRAY,

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER

QU'APPELLE STREET,

QU'APPELLE STATION.

DRESSED : PORK : AND : POULTRY BOUGHT : AND : SOLD.

CUSTOM SOLICITED

There's Nothing Like . . . Leather!

I have just receive a consignment of SHOE LEATHER, SOLE LEATHER, LEATHER SHOESTRINGS, LEATHER FOR BELT LACING, SHOE THREAD, KNIVES, Etc. In fact everything requisite in the leather line. Repairing done neatly, cheaply and expeditiously. Don't be leather headed, but give me a call. Close prices, wholesale and retail. Yours for Leather, G. M. BAILEY, Pacific Ave., Qu'Appelle.

Oranges

Lemons, Bananas, Groceries,

Canned Goods, Tobaccos, etc. A fresh stock

AT MRS. AMBLER'S.

S. H. COLLINS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

Qu'Appelle Street,

QU'APPELLE STATION, - - ASSA.

Repairing done on short notice.

TO PERSONS

Desirous of obtaining

A Home Cheap

I will offer Special Bargains in the .. ..

S.E. ¼	Sec. 6,	Tp. 20,	Rge 14	
W. ½	" 6,	" 18,	" 14	
W. ½	" 23,	" 19,	" 14	

For the next few days.

MONEY TO LOAN for purchasing land, etc.

Any person found cutting hay on Ontario & Qu'Appelle Lands will be out of luck for once.

J. DOOLITTLE, Agent.

QU'APPELLE VALLEY

FLOUR - - - - MILLS

(Established 1884).

FORT QU'APPELLE.

GRISTING

HUNGARIAN PATENT, STRONG BAKERS, GRAHAM } FLOUR

BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP, CRACKED WHEAT.

Chopper for Grinding Feed Stuffs.

Full supply always on hand at BULYEA'S Store, Qu'Appelle Station.

Support Local Industry.

JOYNER & ELKINGTON, PROPRIETORS.

See

My New Stock of Harness, Whips, Saddles, Brushes, Curry Combs, Trunks, Valises, etc. Boots and Shoes, before buying elsewhere.

See me for Flour & Feed also Coal Oil. Yours for Bargains, GEO. AMBLER

CITY MEAT MARKET

SCOTT & CO.,

(Late Scott & Johnston.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Butchers

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY.

Corned Beef, No. 1 Smoked Hams and Bacon, Dry Salt Bacon, Salt Fish.

Fresh B. C. Salmon Every Friday.

LETTUCE, ONIONS, RHUBARB.

Main St., Qu'Appelle Station, Assa

T. COWAN,

Blacksmith and Carriage Maker

Horseshoeing and all Repairing done on shortest notice. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

QU'APPELLE STATION, Assa.

C. BABBIT.

AGENT FOR

NEW SINGER VIBRATOR SEWING MACHINE.

Sewing Machine and Gun Oil. Watchmaker and Jeweller. Sewing Machines and Guns Repaired on shortest notice. Qu'Appelle Station and Indian Head, Assa.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,

House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining

ALL WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

QU'APPELLE STATION and INDIAN HEAD.

NOTICE.

STRAYED into my herd, about the middle of May, one brown horse pony, white hind feet and white strip on face; branded TC. Owner will please pay expenses and take same away. MRS. M. E. MATTICK, Sec. 4-19-15 w. 38-41p

BRINE & FETHERSTONHAUGH,

LIVERY STABLES

QU'APPELLE STATION and FORT QU'APPELLE

Daily Stage Between Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station.

First Class Rigs and Horses. Careful Drivers

Stage leaves Qu'Appelle Station and the Fort to suit passengers.

LEGAL.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc. Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle St.

MEDICAL.

DR. C. R. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Graduate of McGill University, Licentiate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, N.W.T. Office over the drug store.

J. B. ROBINSON,

Contractor & Builder

Estimates given and all work promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A first class democrat wagon. Apply at Progress office. 35-38

Wanted

Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily, for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly. Address, NEW IDEAS CO., Brantford, Ont.

STEER LOST.

ABOUT the latter part of April, from my herd, at Edgeley, a large, red yearling steer. Anyone giving information leading to its recovery will be suitably rewarded. JOS. PEASANT, Sec. 2-19-15. 36p Qu'Appelle Stn. or Edgeley P.O.

AGENTS. I am just starting the best thing for money making you have seen for many a day. Your name and address will bring the golden information. R. P. GLASGOW, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM for sale. Cheap for cash, or will exchange for cattle. Apply at The Progress Office.

Wanted. I can pay ten dollars weekly to a lady of mature age, refinement and tact to spend her time in a good cause. T. H. LINCOTT, Toronto, Ont.

"THE EARTH GIRDLED," by Dr. Talmage. We need intelligent men and women as agents for this great work. It sells so rapidly that we can afford good pay to workers. The greatest book of world-wide travel ever published. The people, customs, habits, religion and government of the countries and tribes of the world, as seen and described by the keenest observer and greatest word painter of the century. Prospectus $1.00. Books on time. THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE.

A USEFUL MARE, about 14, 3 hands—Saddle, harness, single or double, could be used as a third horse. Cash or stock. Apply to W. C. CAMERON, Manager, Edgeley Farm, Qu'Appelle Station. 38-41

MOWER FOR SALE.

A BRANTFORD MOWER, in good order, only short time in use. Will accept of approved note payable in the fall. Apply to E. HANDYSIDE, Sec. 13-18-14, Qu'Appelle Station. 38p

CATTLE LOST.

FROM Sec. 18, tp. 19, range 15, west 2, on or about the first day of May, 1897, one black year-old heifer, supposed to be branded JS on right rump, also a red 2 or 3 year old heifer or steer branded the same way. Any person giving information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. JAMES SMITH, Qu'Appelle Station. 38-41

We Will Pay Straight Weekly Salaries

Of from $15.00 to $30.00 according to ability, for canvassers on "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign," after a trial month on our big commission. The Diamond Jubilee is booming this wonderful volume, keeping all hands working early and late. The only Canadian book accepted by Her Majesty and endorsed by the Royal Family. A beautiful big book at a small price. Hurry your application. THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FIRST class improved farm—good buildings, plenty of water. Apply to PELL, 28-19-14, Qu'Appelle Station. 39-41

COW WANTED.

ONE THAT has recently calved or is about to calve. Must be a good family cow. Apply to DR. CREAMER, Qu'Appelle Station. 39p

—THE—

Qu'Appelle : Progress

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

At the Printing Office, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., N.W.T., Canada.

Subscription Price $1 per annum in advance; $1.50 if not so paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Business cards as per arrangement according to space.

Transient Ads, such as Legal Notices, By-Laws, Tenders, Notices of Meetings, etc., 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents each subsequent insertion, solid nonpareil measure.

Reading notices in local columns 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Found, Astray, etc., 50c. for first insertion, 25c for each subsequent insertion. This class of ads. must be accompanied by cash to insure publication.

Church Notices and Society Entertainments from which a revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Rates for Commercial, Contract and Permanent advertisements will be furnished on application.

A liberal commission allowed to parties wishing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

S. T. SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897.

To Our Subscribers.

Following the custom of taking a holiday once a year we have decided not to issue a paper next week. As there are 52 weeks of publication this year we think we are entitled to a rest.

Council Minutes.

Minutes of a regular meeting of the council, held in the council chamber, on Monday, July 5th.

The Reeve and Councillors Caswell, Dale and Cates present.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Communications were received and read from A. D. Dickson, re survey license by-law; J. A. Reid, re tax [illegible]; I. Campbell, re Winnipeg hospital; Hudson Bay Co., re commutation of statute labor; Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land Co., re commutation of statute labor; G. [illegible] Bulyea, sec.-treas. S.D. No. [illegible] asking for a levy to be made to raise $1,200 for school [illegible]; J. H. Fraser, sec.-treas. S.D. No. 49 asking for a levy to raise $325 for school purposes; C. Hill, sec.-treas. S.D. No. 61, asking for a levy of 5 mills on the dollar for school purposes; John Cain, sec.-treas. S.D. No. 174, asking for a levy to raise $150 for school purposes; J. R. Bunn, sec.-treas. S.D. No. 244 asking for a levy to raise the sum of $200 for school purposes; R. S. Johnston, sec.-treas. S.D. No. 327, asking for a levy of 7 mills on the dollar for school purposes; D. Fraser, sec.-treas. S.D. No. 356, asking for a levy to raise $130 for school purposes; J. C. Starr, sec.-treas. of S.D. No. 357, asking for a levy to raise $200 for school purposes; W. P. Murphy, sec.-treas. S.D. No. 43, asking for a levy to raise $141 for school purposes; also a preliminary report from Donald Fraser, overseer road division No. 2; Isaac Hardy, poundkeeper's report for pound district No. 8. The clerk reported that there remains in the Treasurer's hands, general fund, $483.71; mill bonus, $11.58; legislative grant, $242.34; statute labor, $229.49; license fund, $40.00; cemetery fund $6.50; school district No. 61, $12; school district No. 174, $18.22; total, $1,044.84.

Several accounts were then received and read and referred to finance committee.

Dale—Caswell—That the clerk be instructed to demand from poundkeeper Elliott a refund of $2 to John Wagman, for overcharge on his team of horses which were impounded in June last, and to charge him in future to adhere strictly to the by-law regulating his fees. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned until 1.30 p.m.

Upon resuming, it was moved by Cates—Matheson—That the communication of the Hudson Bay Co. and the Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land Co., be fyled. Carried.

The report of the finance committee recommended the payment of accounts to the value of $101.38, and also recommended that the rates of the various school districts be struck upon their assessable property in accordance with the applications of their respective boards of trustees, and that a rate of 1½ mills on the dollar upon all the assessable property lying within the municipality be struck for general municipal purposes for the current year, and a rate of 1 mill on the dollar for mill bonus debentures for the current year.

Cates—Matheson—That the reeve and clerk be instructed to issue a cheque in favor of Donald Fraser for the sum of $40, to apply on payment of his salary as road overseer. Carried.

Matheson—Cates—That the sum of $50 out of the legislative grant fund be granted Coun. Dale to be expended under his supervision on the road running north from Qu'Appelle Street. Carried.

Matheson—Dale—That the clerk be instructed to inform Messrs. Parker and Handyside that the road overseer has made a complaint that the damage to their respective dams was caused by themselves, they having filled up the sluices, and that in future they will be held personally responsible for any damages caused by so doing. Carried.

Cates—Matheson—That the sum of $75 out of the legislative grant fund be granted Coun. Cates to be applied on the Wood Mountain trail commencing at section 1 and running south-westerly. Carried.

Cates—Matheson—That a refund cheque be granted to Peter Diederbeck for $2 and Martin Diederbeck for $2, for statute labor performed as assessed against the S.W. 36-16-16 and the S.W. 3-17-16 respectively, for the year 1896. Carried.

Caswell—Dale—That the communication of Isaac Campbell re aid to the Winnipeg hospital be laid on the table until the next regular meeting. Carried.

Cates—Matheson—That the reeve and Coun. Caswell be appointed a committee with full power to look into the matter of the Queen's Printer for the North-west government in not complying with the Ordinance in advertising the tax sale, with the view of taking legal proceedings to recover the expenses for said sale. Carried.

Caswell—Matheson—That [illegible] Matlock [illegible] tion be [illegible].

Caswell [illegible]—That Coun. Dale be [illegible] A. D. Dickson [illegible] re livery [illegible] and report at next [illegible]. Carried.

A by-law [illegible] the rates for the current year and a by-law amending the said by-law were put through their various stages and passed.

Caswell—Matheson—That the clerk be instructed to lease the driving park to the C.P.R. picnic committee for Saturday, 10th inst. Carried.

Council then adjourned.

W. C. T. U. Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. met on Thursday evening last, at the residence of Mrs. Bulyea, for the election of officers. The following were elected: President, Mr. J. B. Robinson; Vice Presidents, Mesdames Dale, McKenzie, and Miss Treverthe; Secretary, Miss McFarlane; Treas., Miss Hobkinson; Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Miss Treverthe; Press Work, Mrs. Donahue; Tract Supt., Mrs. Dale.

After the regular work of the meeting, the secretary was made the recipient of a book of poems, after which the hostess treated those present to ice cream and cake.

The W. C. T. U. has passed their sixth annual meeting, and from a membership of seven it has now a membership of twenty, all of whom are working for "God and Home and Native Land," but for the energy and zeal of the president, Mrs. Bulyea, the work has been carried on for the past six years, and now as she is leaving the union for a time, but trust only for a time, yet we cannot but regret the separation.

On Friday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Brydon, the union gave a farewell social to Mrs. Bulyea, who leaves shortly for a lengthy visit to her native home. The house was crowded, and a most enjoyable time was spent. During the evening Mrs. Bulyea was presented with a volume of Havergal's poems. Near midnight hour, after many expressions of bon voyage and au revoir, the evening was closed with the hymn of prayer "God be With You."

—The Colonist has changed hands and is now published by the Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., Winnipeg.

REMARKABLE CASES

Chronic Invalids Raised from Their Sick Beds after Giving Up Hope.

London, Ont.—Henry R. Nicholls, 176 Rectory street, catarrh, recovered. Dr. Chase's catarrh cure. 25c.

Markdale—Geo. Crowe's child, itching eczema, cured. Chase's Ointment.

Truro, N.S.—R. H. Sutherland, traveler, piles—very bad case, cured. Chase's Ointment. 60c.

Lucan—Wm. Branton, gardener, pin worms, all gone. Chase's Pills.

L'Amable—Peter Van Allan, eczema for three years. Cured. Chase's Ointment.

Gower Point—Gideon Bastard, dreadful itching piles, 30 years. Well again. Chase's Ointment. 60c.

Meyersburg—Samuel Simmons, itching piles, cured. Chase's Ointment.

Malone—Geo. Richardson, kidney and liver sufferer, better. One box Chase's Pills. 25c.

Chesley—H. Wilt's son, crippled with rheumatism and suffering from diabetes, completely recovered. Chase's Pills.

Whitchurch Township—Peter Taylor, kidney trouble, 30 years, cured. Chase's Pills. 25c.

Toronto—Miss Hattie Delaney, 176 Ossington street, subject of perpetual colds. Cured by Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. 25 cents.

Dr. Chase's remedies are sold by all dealers. Edmanson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

FORT QU'APPELLE

(From our own correspondent.)

Owing to the inability of several of our townspeople to attend the Dominion Day sports at Indian Head it was deemed advisable to hold athletic sports at home. A really enjoyable afternoon's recreation was spent. Messrs. Belanger and Porter had the management of affairs and they performed their respective duties most efficiently. At the close of the sports all repaired to the Qu'Appelle Valley hotel, where an ice-cream and cake banquet had been prepared, and to which ample justice was done. The following is the programme of sports, also the results:

½ mile pony race, (open), 2 in 3, Shannon's Nelly 1, Hamelins's Grey Dick 2, White's Clown 3.

25 yards sack race, Leo Hamelin 1, M. Robison 2.

100 yds. foot race, Shannon 1, Robison 2.

Walking greased pole, Shannon 1, Vapp 2.

Swimming Match, Stevenson 1, Vapp 2.

Tub Race, Roberts 1, Vapp 2.

The children of the Public School under the direction of Principal Williams and Miss Reeve gave an entertainment in the Town Hall on Wednesday last. Mr. A. McDonald, chairman of the school board, occupied the chair in his usual able manner. Mrs. Urquhart very kindly presided at the organ. At the close of the entertainment, which was one of the most enjoyable ever held in the Fort, Mr. McDonald read the government inspector's report which is very satisfactory and reflects great credit on all connected with the school. Refreshments, including ice-cream, tea, coffee, cake and sandwiches were [illegible]. The proceeds are to be devoted to the school library fund. [illegible] is the programme: [illegible]

Quite a number of young people have been making enquiries respecting the sports to be held in connection with the Orange celebration on the 12th inst., but as we have not heard of any sports being held on that day we can not furnish the desired information. No doubt the secretary of L.O.L. 1631, Mr. S. Gower, would give full particulars.

Mr. Chas. Cargo met with a painful accident last week. He was driving in a wagon when the wheel dropped into a rut, throwing him to the ground and bruising him considerably. Dr. Hall attended to his injuries, but it will be some time before he will be able to be around again.

Mr. and Mrs. Hockin, of Wolseley, and Miss Scott of Toronto, visited the town on Dominion Day. They think it the prettiest place in the West, and purpose spending a few weeks here soon.

A grand Polo match has been arranged between the Qu'Appelle Station and Fort clubs. It will take place on the 11th Aug., the day of the Agricultural show.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on Saturday morning Miss Reeve was re-engaged to take the Junior Department till Christmas.

Inspector Rothwell, family and friends from the Territorial Capital are camped at Gilchrist's Point. Our old inspector looks well.

Dr. Moleo is visiting the Fort again. We notice he has his camera with him. Look out, boys, for snap shots!

Most of our townspeople visited Indian Head on Dominion Day. They report having a fairly good time.

Work on the extensive new store of the Hudson Bay Co. is being pushed rapidly forward.

Mr. J. B. Sanford has secured the contract for painting the Presbyterian manse.

Card of Thanks.

To all those who assisted and offered assistance in my late sad bereavement I offer my heartfelt thanks. JOHN CROOKS,

Maloon, Assa.

REGINA HAPPENINGS.

Three Men Asphyxiated—Murdered In B. C.—Attempted Suicide.

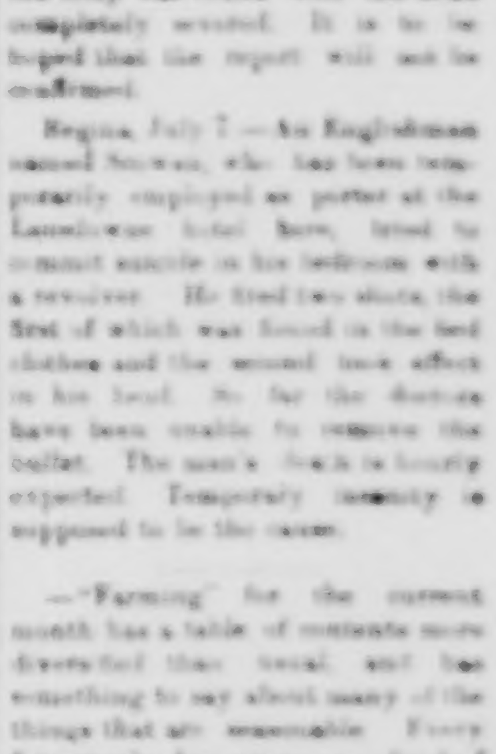
Regina, July 6.—A terrible tragedy happened near here yesterday. A well was being dug on the farm of Robert Henry Moore, between Grand Coulee and Wascana, some time ago. Sixty feet had been reached and nothing had been done for a week. [illegible] the well had been covered [illegible]. On Saturday Moore went down [illegible] operations. He was [illegible] into the pit by Charles W. [illegible] Beattie, of Palmerston, Ont. [illegible] fell the rope slacken and heard the thud of Moore falling. He ran for Andrew Moore, a cousin, who was plowing and this one proceeded to lower Beattie down the well. When thirty feet down Andrew Moore heard a choking noise from Beattie, his weight off the rope and heard a thud. He called but got no answer. He then went for James Carrol who was plowing hard by, and asked him to lower him down. Carrol said he would go down himself as he did not think Moore would draw him up. Carrol was lowered, and at twenty feet called out, "Pull me up, I am choking." Moore pulled him up, but when twelve feet from the top Carrol fell off the rope to the bottom. Andrew Moore then went for help and got James Johns, Sandy Howe and Wm. J. Moore, brother of Robert. Sandy Howe was preparing to [illegible] but it was decided to [illegible] a ladder. [illegible] twelve feet. A hook was [illegible] and the bodies grappled for [illegible] brought to the surface. The North-West Mounted Police, with [illegible] were soon on the [illegible] and an inquest was held and a verdict of death by suffocation returned. Andrew Moore was exonerated from all blame and the opinion expressed that the calamity resulted from incompetence in such matters.

Robert Moore was a popular amateur athlete and had won the vaulting at the recent Coulee sports. He had said that when previously down the well he had noticed a queer smell. Carrol is said to have a wife and family in Toronto.

Regina, July 7.—News has reached Regina of the murder at Kaslo, B. C. of C. Kaslet, who left here a few weeks ago to try his luck in the golden west. He had been assistant to E. Lander, butcher, and was highly respected. The young fellow, too, was an earnest politician, and having considerable influence among his countrymen, Germans, was very useful to his party at the last election. The letter that has reached here says that the body was found with the head completely severed. It is to be hoped that the report will not be confirmed.

Regina, July 7.—An Englishman named Stewart, who has been temporarily employed as porter at the Lansdowne hotel here, tried to commit suicide in his bedroom with a revolver. He fired two shots, the first of which was found in the bed clothes and the second took effect in his head. So far the doctors have been unable to remove the bullet. The man's death is hourly expected. Temporary insanity is supposed to be the cause.

—"Farming" for the current month has a table of contents more diversified than usual, and has something to say about many of the things that are seasonable. Every farmer who has even one kind of stock should invest a dollar and secure its monthly visits for a year. Published by the Bryant Press, Toronto.



That Red Blotchy Face

Skin Eruptions, Rough Skin, Black Heads, Pimples

An

C

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, July 8, 1897.

SHE'S PRESIDENT.

Since mother is the president
Of Bigville's Woman's club,
Pa's made her have a hired girl
To wash 'nd iron 'nd scrub,
'Cause he says, "No use talkin now,
As washin at the tub
Ain't just the work for mother since
She's president, eh, bub?"
'Nd t'other day he said: "Now, ma,
You go down to the store
'Nd get that ingrain carpet you
Was wantin once before.
Gosh, if it costs four dollars, I
Don't care! 'Twon't do no more
To have homemade rag carpets on
The president's front room floor."

"'Nd, then," he said 'nd looked at her,
A laughin kind of sly,
"P'raps we might find some furniture
You'd maybe like to buy."
Then ma she ups 'nd kisses pa
'Nd wipes her both eyes dry,
'Nd pa said, "Sho, now, 'tain't the thing
Fer presidents to cry."
—C. Nischka in Buffalo Courier.

THE MARK OF CAIN.

We were seated in the lobby of a little southern hotel some two years ago discussing, as travelers are prone to do, a very wide range of topics. The conversation gradually drifted into the question of hypnotism or the various influences of one mind over another.

Each one present in the circle had casually expressed his opinion upon this subject except a handsome traveling salesman, probably 35 years old, who was familiarly known as "Whitey Saunders." This name was given him owing to the fact that his splendid head of hair was prematurely and absolutely white.

During a slight lull in the talk Saunders, who had evidently been drinking, yet was still cognizant of all that was being said, straightened himself up in his chair and without any ceremony launched into the following strange story, which I shall endeavor to repeat as nearly as possible, word for word:

I have heard several of you men say, he commenced, that you did not believe in hypnotism, mesmerism, telepathy or anything of the kind. Well, you are not compelled to do so, but let me tell you a story and show you that you know nothing about what you are discussing.

There lived in a small town in New York state some years ago two brothers with five years' difference in their ages. They were sworn enemies, owing to some difficulty in the adjustment of property which had been left them.

The elder of the two men was a widower, and the loss of his young wife, together with his unnatural hatred for his brother, had soured him on life and almost made a recluse of him. He had, however, one companion, an Italian by birth, who had formerly loved the girl which his friend had married. These two were constantly together.

The younger brother was accounted a good fellow generally—that is, he spent and wasted his money, and had scores of pleasant weather friends.

In the same village lived an old physician, Dr. Gray by name, who, in addition to having been the family physician of both the brothers, was a man of noble parts, learned far beyond his time, and skilled in sciences and arts which are yet in their infancy. He was a profound student of the doctrines as laid down by Mesmer and others, but held any such abilities in this direction that he had acquired as sacred as the professional confidence of his patients.

Dr. Gray had long tried to patch up the differences between the two young men, whom he regarded almost as sons. His efforts met with little encouragement from the elder, although the younger brother expressed himself as perfectly willing to meet the other half way.

Thus matters stood when the village in which they lived was shaken to its foundations one morning when the people awoke to learn that the older brother had during the night been foully murdered in his bed. The alarm was first given by the murdered man's valet, and the police were notified by his Italian friend Glava.

Suspicion pointed but one way—the man was murdered by his brother, the motive being revenge.

The younger brother was arrested. When found, he was in a dazed condition and exhibited every evidence of guilt.

He was imprisoned and eventually brought to trial. The evidence was conclusive, not a link was missing. He was convicted, and after being sentenced to hang was taken back to prison.

During the progress of the trial the prisoner could not be induced to speak a single word. Absolute silence was the only response received to all of Dr. Gray's kind offers of assistance.

After the young man's sentence had been pronounced, his brother's former friend, Glava, announced his departure for London for an indefinite stay.

Now, a strange thing happened just previous to Glava's departure. He called at the prison where the young murderer was confined and was permitted to enter his cell. He remained but a few minutes. Then left the jail and was no more seen in the town.

Glava had no sooner gone than the prisoner commenced a great screaming and shouting to the guard. "Stop that man, stop that man!" he yelled.

They were the first words that crossed his lips in days, but his commands were not heeded.

Gradually his yells subsided.

When next the guard appeared at the prisoner's cell, he was met with the request that Dr. Gray be sent for.

This request was granted, and not long after the physician responded.

Dr. Gray found the prisoner in an entirely changed condition. His seal of silence was broken. He seemed perfectly rational, but could not understand his imprisonment.

He could get no answers to his questions from the guards, and in his extremity, he explained, had sent for his old friend, who, he felt sure, could help him.

Upon close observation Dr. Gray noticed that the young man's face was deathly pale, and there was an anxious haunted air about him which boded ill for the condition of his mind.

The prisoner told Dr. Gray that he had had a frightful dream, and that he had been awakened within a few hours from a deep sleep to find himself in a prison cell and gazing into the horrible depths of Glava's coal black eyes.

The shock was awful.

"I dreamt," he continued, "that last night, when I had gone to my home and retired to my bed, Glava appeared at my bedside.

"He bade me rise and dress, at the same time fixing upon me the most diabolical look that I ever saw. Without knowing why, I obeyed his orders.

"[illegible] me,' Glava said. [illegible] him. He led the way [illegible] brother's house, in which I [illegible] [illegible]ars, admitted us with [illegible] the first flight [illegible] steps toward [illegible] head, glided across the floor toward the bed. Imitating every motion he made, I followed him.

"Upon reaching the bedside, he took his place at the foot, and I stood beside him, nearest to the head.

"After muttering some unintelligible words, quick as a flash he brought his right arm down from its upright position with awful force.

"Again did I follow his precise movements, to find, to my horror, the stiletto which I still clutched in my hand buried to the hilt in my own brother's breast.

"I felt his blood spurt upon my hands, and then fell into a deep sleep, with his death rattle sounding in my ears.

"For what and how did I get there?"

When this fearful narrative was finished, the noble old physician turned away in horror and disgust.

Mentally he determined that the prisoner, after killing his brother, was feigning insanity to shield himself from the consequence of his crime. He bowed his head in his hands.

Suddenly an awful suspicion seemed to flash through his mind. "Could it be possible?" he ejaculated; "a murderer with his hands, but not his mind?"

Certain long forgotten facts crowded into his mind to give stability to his growing belief.

Then it became Dr. Gray's painful duty to tell the young man the whole truth. It was done in his own noble way and with the comforting assurance that God might yet prepare a way of proving the prisoner's innocence.

The old man then took his leave, with a look of such strange determination upon his face as is rarely seen upon the human countenance.

* * * * * * * *

For four days, so his family tell, Dr. Gray never left his locked room to take a morsel of food or a drop of nourishment. During the first 24 hours of this time he might have been seen poring over packages of old manuscript or reading long extracts from many dusty volumes. Finally the last batch of manuscript was put back into his strong chest, the last old volume was returned to its place upon the shelf.

Then the old gentleman threw himself upon his bed without removing his clothes, and seemingly sank off into a deep sleep.

Many and numerous were the calls made for him during the next three days, but all efforts to obtain an answer from within the locked room were without avail.

At the expiration of the fourth day, when even his family were becoming alarmed, though knowing his peculiarities, the old physician appeared once more in the family circle.

His face was drawn, his eyelids were heavy, his hair appeared even whiter than ever before, but his face shone with the light of a great victory achieved.

Rushing up to his dear old wife and with tears of joy streaming down his face, he made the following remarkable declaration:

"Thank God, it is done! They will never hang the boy after they receive the confession which I compelled the true murderer, Antoine Glava, to write in his cabin while the steamer was in midocean."

The doctor was right.

Two weeks later there was received in that town by the police authorities a document which had been found addressed in the cabin of a man who committed suicide by jumping from an ocean steamer.

The document was in the nature of a curious confession, reading like this:

It is of no use. My father taught me that every mind has its master and that the influence of the master mind in some cases extends to the uttermost parts of the earth.

My master has commanded me to write, and I must obey.

Your prisoner, charged with the murder of his brother, is innocent, morally and mentally. His mind was my servant. His hands did my bidding in killing the man who took from me the woman I loved. My master bids me die.

ANTOINE GLAVA.

The prisoner was eventually granted a new trial upon evidence of reasonable doubt and released from custody.

The indictment against him was never afterward prosecuted, and perhaps might be found in some dusty old pigeonhole today. But, gentlemen, Saunders concluded, you see this white hair of mine. It is my living reminder of the efficacy of just the subject you were discussing.

My hair was as black as a raven's wing the day my brother was murdered 14 years ago.—James Lawton Kendrick in Owl.

What We Should Drink.

We should drink from one third to two fifths as many ounces as we weigh in pounds, says Professor Allen in The Journal of Hygiene. Therefore, for a man weighing 168 pounds would be required from 56 to 64 ounces daily, or from 1½ to 4 pints. This we regard as a very indefinite answer. The amount of water required depends on the season of the year, the amount of work done and the kind of food eaten. In hot weather we require more than in cold, because of the greater loss through the skin, though this is in part made up by the lesser amount passed away through the kidneys. If a man labors very hard, he requires more than if his labor is light. A man working in a foundry where the temperature is high and the perspiration profuse not infrequently drinks three or four gallons daily.

If the food is stimulating and salty, more water is required than if it is not. Vegetarians and those who use much fruit require less water than those who eat salted fish and pork, and often get along with none, except what is in their food.

In most cases our instincts tell us how much water to drink far better than any hard or fixed rule. For ages they have been acquiring a knowledge of how much to drink and transmitting that knowledge to descendants, and if we follow them we shall not go far out of the way. It is of more use to us to know that pure water is essential and that impure water is one of the most dangerous of drinks, than to know how much of it is required daily.

If one lives in a region where the water is bad, it should be boiled and put away in bottles, well corked, in an ice chest, and in addition one should eat all the fruit he can, if fruit agrees. Fruits contain not only pure water, but salts which are needed to carry on healthfully the functions of life.—New York Ledger.

A Hard One.

"Speaking about remarkable accidents," said Hilt, "I once fell 40 feet—from the masthead to the deck—and, would you believe it, I escaped with only a few scratches."

"Um," murmured Davvy. "Landed on your head, I presume?"—Philadelphia North American.

Perplexity.

Now shall I write or go to her
And ask her to be mine?
Would not a lover's eloquence
Urge more than written line?
But, oh, what woe would be my share
If she said "No," and I were there!

Perchance 'twere well to write to her
And bide her dear reply.
Oh, Cupid, be my messenger
And to my sweetheart fly.
But, ah, these dismal doubts appear!
If she said "Yes," and I were here!
—Ella Randall Pearce in Brooklyn Life.

Nothing Left to Repeat.

Mother—What did your father say when he saw his broken pipe?

Innocent—Shall I leave out the wicked words, mamma?

Mother—Certainly.

Innocent—Then I don't b'lieve there is anything to tell you, mamma.—Dublin World.

SPIDER CANCER.

An Annoying Blemish, Which Is Serious Only In Very Rare Cases.

One of the blemishes sometimes seen upon an otherwise perfect skin is what is known as spider cancer, though the name itself is most unfortunate and misleading, as there is nothing cancerous either in the nature or in the appearance of the thing in question.

Spider cancer is in reality a very simple thing. It is not dangerous except in very rare cases, and is caused by the dilation of the minute blood vessels at some point in the skin.

At any time after birth a small reddish point may be noticed upon the surface of the skin. Radiating from this center may be seen little hairlike lines, also red. The spot may remain stationary, or may increase in size as time goes on. It is usually not much elevated above the surrounding surface, though it is possible that a veritable tumor may form. The swelling and redness disappear under pressure, but immediately reappear when the pressure is removed.

Spider cancer may occur on any part of the body, but shows a predilection for the face, scalp and extremities. It is because of the involvement of the exposed regions that attention is attracted to the affection and anxiety about it increased.

As has been said, the course of spider cancer is shrouded in uncertainty. Though present at birth, it may disappear soon afterward. Sometimes it appears and disappears spontaneously; in other cases it rapidly increases in size. In rare cases it may be accompanied by various complications, such as ulceration and hemorrhage.

As a rule, spider cancer is unattended by any feeling of pain or uneasiness, though if the blood vessels are very much dilated, the continual hum from the murmur of the blood as it flows along may prove annoying. If it swells to large proportions, it may cause neuralgic pains from the pressure upon the nerves.

The treatment of spider cancer depends entirely upon the nature of the case. As there is danger of aggravating the trouble, it is advisable, unless the blemish is really unsightly, or there is some good reason for interference, to abstain from all treatment.

In case some treatment seems desirable, removal by electricity has come to be considered the only safe method. The electric needle is used to destroy the substance of the mark. The process is tedious and requires the care of an expert in the use of the instrument.

The resulting scar will be more or less conspicuous, according to the size of the blemish and the skill of the operator.—Youth's Companion.

Chicago Policemen as Bankers.

The Harrison street police station does a banking business. It does not loan money or discount commercial paper, but it acts as a safe deposit company. The officers there receive deposits of money which they put in the safe. But they do not pay interest. Most of the customers, however, are well content to allow their money to remain on that condition.

The business is rapidly increasing, and it is seldom that there are not a few hundred dollars in the big safe.

The Harrison street police station is in the heart of the levee and the tenderloin district of Chicago. Very often men in search of a "good time" find themselves in that section. After having taken a few drinks they realize that it is risky to carry a big roll of money with them. So for secure keeping they will call at the police station and ask the sergeant in charge to take care of the money until they want it. The sergeant is obliging, and the money is locked up in the safe, and the next day the owner is richer by that much money.

No one has lost any money by leaving it with the police. Aside from the fact that the policemen are honest, such a thing as robbing a police station is unknown. The most daring burglar would hesitate before he would attempt it. The safe is good and strong and the police station has telephonic and telegraphic communication with all of the other stations, and should there be a hold up there the description of the robber would be known to every policeman in the city within a few hours.

The police good naturedly accept the responsibility imposed upon them, for which they receive no remuneration, although occasionally some one whose money they have saved will offer them cigars.—Chicago Times Herald.

The Cuban Revolution.

Two years of desperate conflicts—ruinous for Spain, which is today on the verge of bankruptcy—have not weakened the efforts of the insurgent patriots. In the United States better than anywhere else one could follow day by day the varying fortune of this Titanic duel—the landing of the two Maceo brothers, survivors of a family of heroes, both of whom were to find, a few months apart, the most glorious of deaths; the advent in the campaign of Maximo Gomez, the veteran of the ten years' insurrection; the death of Marti, fallen in ambuscade before seeing the triumph of his labor; the revolt deepening, spreading from the eastern to the western department, toward Pinar del Rio, and threatening Havana; the recall of Martinez Campos, powerless to conquer; his replacement by General Weyler, a wild beast with a human countenance, and finally the dissolution, greater each day, of the prestige and credit of monarchical Spain. This is the state of things at present. The entire people of the United States have espoused the cause of those who are struggling with so much valor and abnegation to break so odious a yoke. Will the federal government show itself less generous than the great nation in the name of which it speaks? Will the American eagle allow the Spanish vulture to settle upon its prey?—Henri Rochefort in Forum.

A Surprised Preacher.

When a clergyman in the course of his sermon asks a question, he doesn't expect any one to answer it. Should one of the congregation reply, the preacher would be as much astonished as was the minister of whom the New York Tribune tells this anecdote:

At a watch night service at St. Paul's church, Brixton, England, the vicar, the Rev. Carnegie Brown, was preaching a sermon on the Prodigal Son, in the course of which he said:

"Last year some people came to watch night service from a neighboring public house and some of them were drunk. Is there any one here like that tonight?"

"Yes," said a respectable looking man seated in the aisle. "I'm here, and I'm drunk."

The effect on the congregation was electrical. The preacher was startled for a moment, but after saying, "Poor fellow, poor fellow!" proceeded with his discourse.

"I tell you I'm drunk," said the intruder.

"Hold your tongue," said the vicar. "I am speaking now and must not be interrupted."

Earthquake In India.

Almost the whole province of Assam, India, has been devastated by earthquakes. The ruin is appalling, courts, treasuries, jails and hospitals having collapsed. The loss of food supplies is enormous. The crops are almost ruined and great scarcity of food is expected. All traffic on difficult roads is completely demolished. Earthquake shocks continue to be felt in the province of Assam, and much alarm is felt, especially as renewed shocks are also reported from various places in Bengal. Heavy rains have immensely increased the damage.

WALKED THREE HUNDRED MILES.

Tough Experience of Young Walter Forward, Afterward a Cabinet Officer.

When Walter Forward—then 16—was working on his father's clearing in Ohio, an odd volume of Blackstone fell in his way. He pored over it at night, and resolved at whatever cost to become a lawyer. But how? He was in the wilderness. He knew the name of but one lawyer in the world, a certain Henry Baldwin, who lived in the village of Pittsburg, 300 miles distant.

He started on foot to find him with $3 in his pocket and his volume of Blackstone in a bundle hung on a stick over his shoulder. He had but one shirt, and only the clothes on his back. On his way he found an old horseshoe, which he put in the bundle for good luck.

Before he reached Pittsburg his money was gone. He could not pay for crossing the ferry to the town. The ferryman at last agreed to take the horseshoe as fare. Forward on reaching the village walked up the street, reading the signs. A man who was mounting a horse asked him what he was looking for.

"A lawyer named Henry Baldwin," he answered.

"I am he. What can I do for you, my lad?" Baldwin said kindly.

The boy told his story. Baldwin looked at him and then handed him the key of his office and told him to take possession of it until his return. He remained with Mr. Baldwin 12 years.

Baldwin in time became judge of the supreme court and Forward one of the foremost jurists in the country. He was secretary of the treasury under Tyler, and, later, minister to Denmark.

Such stories as this illustrate the hard daily struggles of most of the men of that time. They knew nothing of the advantages which are now common and free as air to every American citizen. The son of the richest man then could in no way gain the training and the knowledge which are offered now in this country without cost to the poorest boy in the land. There were no public libraries. Franklin and his fellow mechanics rejoiced when they had bought and begged 40 volumes. Washington and his colleagues had no advantages of foreign travel. Almost all that they saw of the world was gained in jogging along muddy roads through uncleared forest between the little towns of New York and Philadelphia.

Yet there were giants in the land in those days.—New York Press.

The Artist In Gardening.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, in "A Suburban Country Place," gives a description in The Century of Professor Charles S. Sargent's home at Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Van Rensselaer says: The work of the painter, the sculptor or the architect is throughout a work of creation. His brute materials are supplied to him, but the thing which he makes with them is in all its parts his own. On the other hand, the landscape gardener is not wholly a creator. The thing which he produces was in some degree begun by nature. His task is to originate in one spot, but to preserve in another, to suppress here, and to alter there. Yet rearrangement and elimination are artistic processes as truly as invention itself, and in each and every case the result—the finished work of art as a whole—is novel, is artificial, is a created thing. Thus the artist in gardening stands as an artist with the painter, the architect and the sculptor, just as the poet who turns a true tale into a work of art ranks as high as the poet who invents his theme.

But every one does not remember these facts. The triumph of landscape gardening—of the naturalistic as distinguished from the formal branch of gardening art—is to create results which look as though, with very little assistance, nature might have produced them in some particularly gentle and humane mood. And therefore nature usually gets the credit for almost the whole of the landscape gardener's work, just as she does for almost the whole of the story teller's when his tale is known to be "founded upon fact."

A Chance to Rise.

Butcher—I need a boy about your size, and will give you 12 shillings a week.

Applicant—Will I have a chance to rise?

Butcher—Yes. I want you to be here at 4 in the morning.—Tit-Bits.

After the Explosion.

"No useless coffin inclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud we wound him."
The bank that he ran went up one day,
And the sheriff never found him.
—Detroit News.

The Suspense.

Oddo—Oh, the agony and suspense of love!

Hodkins—Isn't there any way you can find out how much she's worth?

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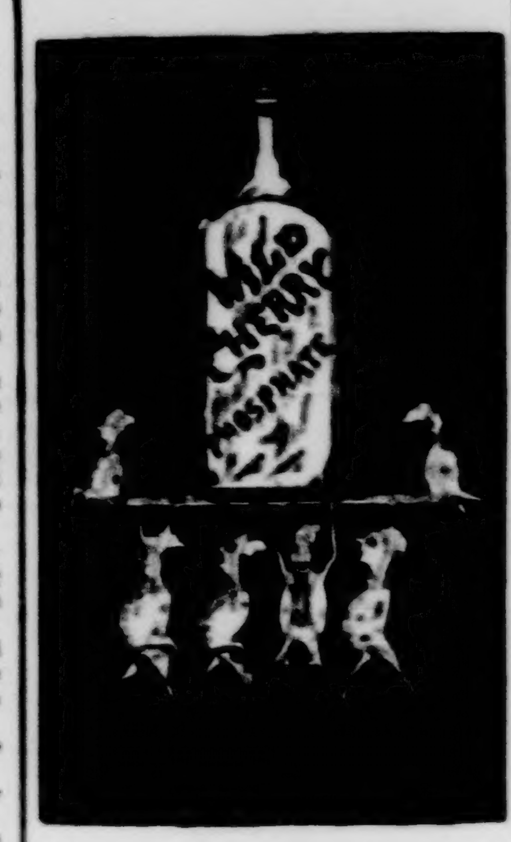

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GUIDE TO WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, TERRITORIES

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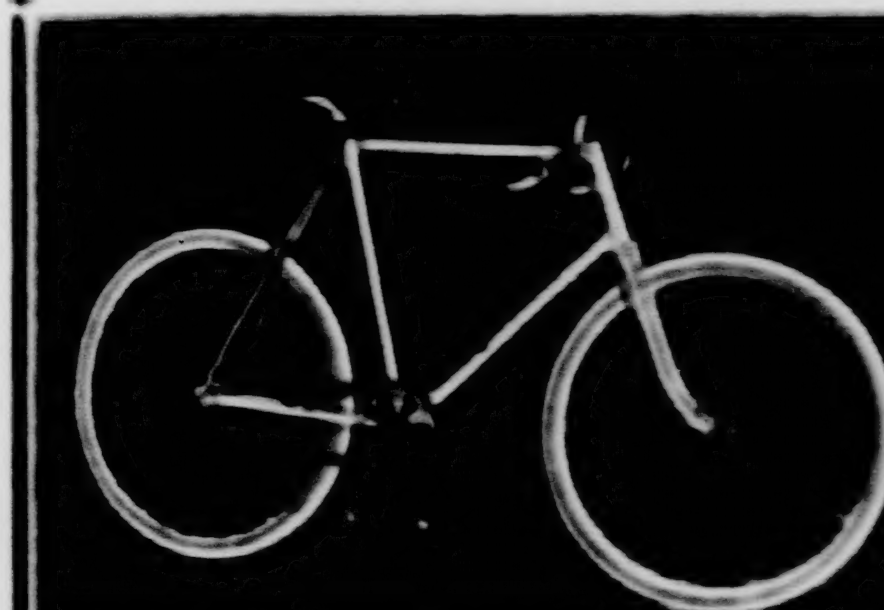

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THE FERN is a well-developed Mine with enough ore now in sight to supply a 10-stamp mill for two years.

The value of this ore has been ascertained by milling and smelting quantities in a practical manner, and it runs from $25 to $50 per ton.

Five tons, taken from an open cut on the surface, and Milled at the Poorman Mill near Nelson, gave a return of $61 per ton in free gold, and showed a value of $30 per ton in concentrates, making a total value of $91 per ton.

The tunnel at main level, which is in 400 feet, on ledge, cut this same rich ore at a depth of about 100 feet below the surface, and now shows continuous rich ore for one hundred feet, which runs from $25 to over $100 per ton.

The mine is proven to a depth of over 225 feet.

The Profit on ore now in sight should be sufficient to pay twice the capital of the company.

Among the reports on this property, embodied in the Prospectus, is one from the well-known Mining Engineer, John E. Hardman, S.B., who speaks most highly of the company's prospects.

[illegible] shares of the stock have been subscribed for by an underwriting syndicate, which guarantees all the cash required by the Company, and arrangements are now being made to equip the Mine with a 10-Stamp Mill, which it is hoped will be in running order in August.

Only 100,000 shares will be offered to the public at par, and a large number of these have already been applied for.

The Prospectus contains full information, and will be furnished on application to the Brokers.

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THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

A FEW BRIEF PARAGRAPHS FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

The Flotsam and Jetsam of the World Around us Portrayed in Condensed Items, Which Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

Cubans at Key West, Fla., celebrated the Queen's jubilee.

Judge FitzGerald, a leader in the Fenian raid of 1866, is dead.

Five deaths from excessive heat are reported from New Orleans.

Cambridge has conferred the degree of L. L. D. on Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

The agreement for the extension of the I. C. R. to Montreal has been ratified by the commons.

A dispatch from Vancouver says: Harry Myers was gored by a bull at his ranch on Howe sound, and sustained terrible injuries.

Lonsdale, Reid & Co., wholesale dry goods, Montreal have suspended payment. Liabilities about $100,000, and assets nominally $82,000 in excess.

J. P. Findlay, manager of the bank of Montreal at Guelph, died at the general hospital of that place a few days since, as the result of an operation. He was 65 years of age.

President McKinley's mail averages from 1,000 to 1,300 latters a day, besides several large sacks of newspapers. This is the largest mail in the history of the Presidential mansion.

The Calgary Herald says that the Canadian Pacific railway has, it is reported, proposed to build a commodious freight shed and enlarge the stock yards, combining Midford and Cochrane.

It is announced that over 6,000 lives have been lost in the earthquake disturbances which recently visited the province of Assam. A message of condolence has been received from Queen Victoria.

The first clean-up of the season at the Cariboo hydraulic mine, Vancouver, took place the other day, the gold obtained being valued at $80,000. Hydraulicing had been carried on for 53 days and 16 hours.

In response to a requisition the mayor of Victoria, B. C., has called a meeting to devise ways and means of influencing the Dominion government to grant aid immediately to a railway from Columbia to Penticton.

It has been learned that a syndicate has a fund of two millions ready to build a refinery in California and ship sugar east in the event of Hawaiian annexation. The probable location will be Monterey Bay, where the land will be a free gift.

Since Jan. 1 last $8,000,000 has been paid by Spanish parents, redeeming their sons from military service in Cuba and Philippines. This money has been turned over to the navy department to meet the expenses of increasing the navy.

W. R. Bradbury, a millionaire of San Francisco will have to serve a sentence of twenty-four hours imprisonment in the county jail, imposed on him by Judge Low recently on his conviction for a second time spitting in street cars. Judge Wallace of the superior court has affirmed the judgment.

W. J. & G. M. Saunders, who ran a boot and shoe store at Smith's Falls and assigned about June 5th, have been arrested, charged with placing a chattel mortgage on their stock while knowing themselves to be insolvent, and also for selling a store at Kemptville, for less than its value and not accounting for it, for the purpose of defrauding their creditors.

Wm. Robinson, recently of the Foley mine, Rat Portage, and who was injured by falling some 60 feet down the shaft, has entered an action for damages against the Foley Bros., and has instructed Messrs. Edgar, Malone & Bird to institute proceedings. Mr. Robinson says that the accident was caused through neglect of the foreman of the mine in not providing proper landings and supports in the mine.

The pilot's strike is on in real earnest in Montreal. Not a vessel save the Parisian has went out. The Parisian left in charge of an old employee of the line. Agents of the Montezuma, which is loaded with live stock, state if the strike continues, they will send their boats down the river conveyed by tugs. The harbor commission will proceed against three pilots for having refused to take the vessels out of port.

On Sunday last a Detroit preacher told his congregation that people should not be deterred by poverty from marrying. "If a man has $3 left after buying the marriage license," he said, "and is fortunate enough to secure a good, economical wife—one who knows how to warm over cold meats, and is satisfied with ordinary hats and dresses—he is destined to live a pleasant married life; indeed, eternity is too short for such a couple."

Mr. Wendelbo, of the Dominion immigration staff, has returned to Winnipeg from a visit to the Galician settlements at Rosseau river and Stuartburn. He found the people making good progress. Many have erected comfortable houses, all have a quantity of land under cultivation, and numerous herds of cattle are being acquired. He found four of the women in poor health and brought them into the general hospital. One is suffering from consumption and the others from rheumatism.

TRAMPVILLE, THE RESTFUL.

Once a Deserted Village, but now Peopled by Men Who Don't Pay Rent.

Trampville, Wis., cannot be found in the postal guide, nor is it shown on any railroad map, but it exists, nevertheless, with an average population of not fewer than 200 souls.

Trampville is situated in Douglass county, in a clearing cut out of a dense pine forest where the river Brule gives up its rippling waters into Lake Superior. It is called Trampville because it is the home of tramps exclusively, and has been for nearly three years. Previous to that time it was known as Clevedon, but that name is seldom heard now.

Clevedon was founded about fifteen years ago by a syndicate of English capitalists whose scheme was to build up a lakeport town to rival Duluth and Superior.

Neat little cottages, handsome store buildings, boarding houses, a hotel and a wood-working mill equipped with expensive machinery for the manufacture of hardwood products were constructed in a remarkably short time.

The town was built, however before a tide of migration had been turned towards it, and it seemed difficult to induce people with more or less capital to believe that in Clevedon they would find their fortunes. Nevertheless 900 of 1,000 settled there. But these persons discovered after a few months that the bubble was no more; that the great resources of the town had failed of development. They left the place and Clevedon, the magic city, dropped into the lethargy of a deserted village.

The tramp discovered Trampville about three years ago. He took possession of it in the name of his tribe, and the revival of the village from that time on has been healthy, though perhaps not very clean.

They lived there 300 strong last winter and no cases of starvation have been reported. They say they lived upon fish taken out of Lake Superior and deer that abound in the region. Others say they robbed the henhouses of the farmers thereabout.

The big frame building once used as a hotel now is the principal roosting place of the inhabitants of the town. Its lobby, a great old-fashioned fireplace, serves the purposes of kitchen, smoking room, and every night during the winter great rolls of smoke come from the chimney, while dozens of seedy individuals huddle about the blazing log, some chewing, some smoking, some telling stories, others listening and still others sleeping.

PROVINCIAL PLEBISCITE CONVENTION.

The Call and Programme.

THE CALL.

Winnipeg, June 5th, 1897.

At a meeting of representative temperance workers held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Winnipeg, May 28th, the chief officer and secretary of the different provincial temperance organizations in Manitoba were requested to call a general temperance convention for the purpose of organizing for the plebiscite campaign.

In accordance with this request, we, the undersigned, hereby call such convention to meet in Grace church, July 20th, and the convention will be organized at 9 o'clock on the following morning.

The following organizations are entitled to representation: Local branches of the Dominion Alliance, Lodges of I. O. G. T., Councils of R. T. of T., Local unions of W. C. T. U., Prohibition Clubs, other Prohibition or Temperance organizations, church congregations, Young Men's Christian Associations, Salvation Army Corps, Societies of Christian Endeavor, Epworth Leagues, Branches of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Baptist Young People's Unions, Holiness Leagues, Young Women's Christian Temperance Unions, and all Church Temperance Organizations.

Every church or society is entitled to two representatives, and each church or society having more than twenty-five members is entitled to an additional delegate for each twenty-five or fractional part of twenty-five, after the full twenty-five. It is earnestly hoped that all societies will elect delegates and forward their credentials to Dr. E. A. Blakely, secretary of the committee, Winnipeg, as soon as possible. It is to be distinctly understood that this is to be a temperance worker's convention, and that all person's interested in temperance and the plebiscite, attending the convention, whether members of any temperance organizations or not, will be welcomed as members of the convention, and are invited to take part in the discussions and vote.

(Signed) Amelia Yeomans, M. D. Prov. President W. C. T. U.; C. E. Dolsen, Cor. Sec. Prov. W. C. T. U.; James A. Davis, G. C. of R. T. of T.; D. McLellan, G. S. of R. T. of T.; R. D. Rorison, G. C., I. O. G. T.; A. M. Blakely, G. S., I. O. G. T.; J. A. McArthur, President Dominion Alliance; E. A. Blakely, Secretary Dominion Alliance.

PROGRAMME.

Tuesday evening, July 2—Mass meeting in Grace church, 8 o'clock. Addresses as follows:—Rev. R. G. MacBeth, "The Revenue Question;" Rev. Peter Wright, "Prohibition does Prohibit;" Hon. J. W. Sifton, "History of the Prohibition Movement."

Wednesday, July, 21, 9 a. m.—Organization of convention; appointment of chairman, secretary and committees.

10 to 11—"Organization for Plebiscite Campaign," Rev. Dr. Bryce.

11 to 12—"Relation of the Church to the Plebiscite Campaign," Rev. J. M. Harrison.

Afternoon, 2 to 3—"Economics of Prohibition," W. R. Mulock.

3 to 4—"Compensation," Rev. Alex. Grant.

4 to 5—"The Gothenberg System," Rev. W. A. Vrooman.

5 to 6—Reports of Committees.

The papers will be limited to thirty minutes, and will be followed by a thirty-minute discussion.

A LABOR DISPUTE.

Buffalo Workmen Object to the Use of Canadian Stone.

The contractors for the Buffalo breakwater, Messrs. Hughes Bros. & Bangs, of Syracuse, have decided to use Canadian stone in the construction of that great piece of work, which is to cost over $2,000,000, and the laboring men in Buffalo and throughout Erie and Niagara counties are up in arms. The Central Labor Union of Lockport has passed a series of resolutions, denouncing the contractors, calling on the federal government to interfere, and threatening all sorts of things. Buffalo labor unions are expected to follow suit. The contractors, however, are apparently undisturbed in their intention. They claim the right kind of stone for the breakwater can only be obtained in Canada. They are now building at Windmill Point on the Canadian shore, near Port Colborne, a dock which is to be used to load the stone into boats. The stone is to be taken from the quarries at Bertie Bay, a few miles inland from Windmill Point. The contractors say that Canadian labor will be used to get the stone from the quarries and taken from there to the dock, but when it is placed on the dock, it will be removed to the boats by United States laborers. The work on the breakwater has been in progress for some months, the stone used being taken from quarries near Lockport. The stone proved unsatisfactory, hence the change and the resolutions of condemnation.

Charged With Murder.

Chas. S. Erswell, the champion fast bicyclist of Wyoming, has been arrested at Cheyenne, Wyo., charged with the murder of Private McCrimmess, of the Eighth United States Infantry. The other night while riding on his wheel, Erswell ran into a crowd of nine soldiers, and knocked down one. An altercation followed, in which Erswell shot McCrimmess, and escaped to his home. The soldiers followed and battered in the doors and windows of the house with rocks. While thus engaged, Erswell shot Private Thomas Mooney. It was believed at the time that the injuries of both men were slight, and Erswell entered action for assault. Three nights after McCrimmess died from his wound and Mooney is in a critical condition. He will probably die.

Killed by Lightning.

During a recent heavy thunderstorm a farmer near Winkler, Man., named David Martens, was struck and killed by lightning about half a mile from town, while riding home. He was found lying on the ground. He was struck while in the wagon, and the horses became frightened, running away and throwing the deceased out.

KEPT LONELY VIGIL.

Terrible Experience of a Solitary Woman on a Lighthouse Rock.

A tragic story from the lonely lighthouse on Great Bird Rock, far out in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fifty miles northeast of the Magdalen Islands, reached North Sydney, N. S., by the schooner Rob Roy a few days ago. The supply steamer of the Dominion government which visits the lighthouse quarterly, called at the rock on May 6. The rock is precipitous and rugged, and has no beach, its storm-battered sides sinking perpendicularly into the sea. The supplies are hoisted by a derrick to a ledge of the rock.

The skipper of the government steamer was surprised to see a wan, grey-haired woman standing alone on the ledge. He did not recognize her at the first glance. A closer view convinced him that she was the wife of the lighthouse keeper, Angus Campbell. She had apparently aged ten years since the skipper had seen her three months before. Then there was no trace of whiteness in her hair and she was a plump and handsome woman. The skipper looked up from the deck of the steamer, and when he was within hailing distance he shouted:

"Where's the old man?"

This answer came back in tremulous tones:

"Angus is dead, and so are Jim Duncan and George Bryson."

The skipper said no more, but straightway had the derricks rigged and was hoisted up to the ledge. Mrs. Campbell tearfully told how her husband and Duncan and Bryson, the latter two professional seal hunters had been lost, and how, for two months she had kept lonely vigil on the rock.

Campbell and his friends went out from the rock with their spears to hunt seals on the morning of February 27. It was a cold day and there was no open water within five or six miles of the lighthouse in any direction. Seals had been seen on the ice the day before. Mrs. Campbell was somewhat reluctant to have her husband go out.

"If the wind changes, Angus," she said, "the ice will break up and you will be carried out to sea."

"Suppose I am, Maggie," he answered laughingly. "I shall come back again, and even if I don't you are able to take care of the light."

The three men started across the ice. They had not been gone more than four hours when the wind which had been blowing from the eastward, shifted to the southwest. This is a dangerous wind in the gulf in winter, and breaks up the ice with marvelous swiftness.

Mrs. Campbell became alarmed and hoisted the danger signal flag. She soon saw the hunters hurrying towards the rock. They had doubtless realized their danger, even before the flag fluttered from the lighthouse. They were within a mile of the lighthouse when the ice cracked in a line running east and west, parallel with the rock and North Bird Rock, about five miles west of the lighthouse.

Mrs. Campbell was in the lighthouse when the reverbation of the cracking ice impelled her to run out and see if her husband and his companions were safe. The cracking was followed by the breaking up of the field of ice into floes, which began drifting slowly seaward. Mrs. Campbell, realizing her helplessness, simply stood on the ledge and cried. Her husband waved his hands at her. She fell on her knees and began praying as darkness set in. Then she waved him a farewell and he responded. He was then so far out and the twilight was so deep that his motions were barely visible.

Mrs. Campbell remained awake all night, mechanically lighting the oil lamp and attending to the other duties about the lighthouse that were usually performed by her husband. She had hoped to see something of the castaways at dawn. She swept the horizon with eager eyes but nothing was to be seen but stretches of ice-dotted water. The three men were either drowned by the breaking up of the floe, or if it held together, they died of hunger and exposure.

The skipper of the supply steamer asked Mrs. Campbell how she got through the winter. She said:

"I can hardly tell. I know that I have kept the light burning. It was a dreadful experience, all alone on a rock that might just as well have been in the middle of Atlantic, so far as the prospect of getting relief was concerned. Never a day passed during the first month of my isolation that I did not sweep the sea with my husband's glasses, with the hope of seeing some vestige of him.

"I do not think I slept two hours consecutively since my husband was carried away on the floe. Although I have plenty of provisions, I do not think I have eaten more than one meal a day.

"As you see, my hair has turned gray, and I have grown so thin that I believe I do not weigh much more than ninety pounds, although I weighed 170 when my husband disappeared. I have seen no living thing except sea birds and seals. The seals gave me some little comfort when they swarmed up and lay round the base of the rock. I fancy I was just beginning to go crazy when you came."

Mrs. Campbell consented to stay on the rock until May 13, when she was relieved by a man from the Magdalen islands. She is a native of Prince Edward Island, and is of Scottish descent. Her husband had been a coasting sailor before he took charge of the lighthouse, many years ago. Mrs. Campbell used to spend three months on shore every year, leaving on the supply ship in May, and returning in August.

WORK FOR THE HUNGRY.

How Carter Harrison Proposes to Provide It.

Mayor Harrison has a plan for the relief of Chicago's unemployed. He declares that something must be done for the hungry men who daily throng the city hall begging for work. In their interests he has a suggestion which he will make to the civil service commissioners at once. The mayor's idea is to extend the list of 1,600 eligibles on the laborer's list to 6,000, and give every applicant at least ten days' work a month in rotation. He believes working the men in squads or shifts will not violate the law. Laborer's now permanently employed must share with their comrades. He is also confident the plan will stand between many families and absolute destitution. It is thought that temporary relief along the lines suggested, will thus be afforded to 20,000 men, women and children in Chicago. At the expiration of every ten days' employment will rotate, and although work will come on the instalment plan, Mr. Harrison believes it will bring blessings to many who deserve it.

LONDON'S POOR.

Three Hundred Thousand of Them Partake of a Jubilee Dinner.

At the Princess of Wales' jubilee dinners held in London, Eng., about 300,000 denizens of the slums were entertained. The Princess accompanied the Prince of Wales, Princess Victoria Wales, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, visited the People's palace in the east end of London; Central Hall, Holborn and Wesleyan schoolhouse at Clerkenwell. The guests of the People's palace consisted of a thousand ragged children. After the national anthem was sung the children enjoyed a feed of roast beef, potatoes, pies, tarts, blanc mange, jellies, apples, oranges, ice cream.

The children here were all cripples. They were wheeled in bath chairs or limped on crutches into the banquet hall and many of them were carried in. The Princess requested the Lord Mayor of London to deliver a message to the diners, as follows:

"Although I am unfortunately able to be present at all the dinners for my poor, I shall be with them in spirit, hoping they will enjoy themselves and give three cheers for the Queen."

At Central Hall, Holborn, 17,000 persons, young and old, partook of the banquet. So soon as the royal party entered the hall food was apparently forgotten. All present stood up, and cheer after cheer shook the building. While making a tour of the room the Princess of Wales turned to an old Irishwoman and expressed the hope that she had a good dinner. To this the old woman replied, "God bless you dear," and patted her on the shoulder. Members of the royal party frequently shook hands with and spoke encouraging words to the ragged waifs.

The same scenes were witnessed at Clerkenwell. The Princess wore the simplest kind of white muslin dress.

At the People's palace the princess herself made the first block of ice cream with a patent freezer to the delight of the children. At the feasts for men and women it was decided not to allow any beer to be served, but the lady mayoress interceded and all present had a "reasonable allowance."

BLACKS DISPLACING WHITES.

Southern Cotton Mill Owners Find Negro Help is Cheaper.

One of the most interesting problems that has been considered in the south since the war is that of the employment of negroes in the cotton mills. Up to within the last year very little has been said about it, but within the last few months the low price of cotton goods has forced the question of cheap labor upon the attention of mill owners throughout the south, and it has been discussed at length, with the result that a majority have conceded that such an experiment as the employment of negroes, either partially or exclusively, would for several reasons be doomed to failure.

Unterrified by this, however, the Charleston cotton mill, which been forced to suspend some months ago, resumed operations a few days ago, with a number of negroes in its employ, and expressed the determination to employ 300, a corresponding number of whites being displaced, as a nucleus around which they would build up an exclusively black force. Their reasons for this step as set forth by the mill owners, who are southern men, are, first, the cheapness of negro labor, and an alleged scarcity of white mill labor.

The white operatives thus thrown out of employment and made destitute have since that time been very much wrought up and police have been detailed to protect the negroes and mill property, threats have been made against both, as well as the persons of the owners. Feeling runs very high and serious trouble is apprehended.

SOUTH SEA RELICS.

Old Books and Papers that Tell of the Famous Fraud.

There were sold recently at auction in London, Eng., for a trivial sum a mass of books, pamphlets, autograph letters, etc., said to be the most extensive collection of its kind in existence, referring to the days of the South Sea bubble and its many mad schemes for returning 1,000 per cent. to infatuated investors. There are autograph letters from all the prominent politicians and speculators, members of both houses of parliament, including the cabinet, and a satirical poem by Defoe, in his own handwriting, entitled, "The Golden Age Returned."

It was an elaborate project that of the South Sea Co., and one of its extraordinary sources of anticipated revenue may give a hint to bogus prospectus preparers. The pamphlet mentions the names of Capts. Avery, Read and Tongs, notorious pirates of the period, who with their crews, aggregating 1,500 men, were desirous of their royal pardon and prepared to pay hard cash for such mercy. Each sailor was to plump down £25,000 and each captain an amount equal to the whole total of his crew. The total from this very praiseworthy source of revenue was estimated at $101,250,000.

The importation of jackasses to be trained as servants, the extraction of gold from the waters of the ocean, and scores of other effulgences of money mania are recorded in these age-worn, odd-typed pamphlets of more than a century ago. The craze extended to Paris, and a hunchback made a handsome fortune as a walking writing desk, upon which the eager speculators scrawled their bills and acceptances in the streets. It is a pitiful record of a mad time not without its lesson to speculators of the present day.

DEB'S NEW SCHEME.

Co-Operative Colonization Plan Under Way.

Eugene V. Debs' new project involving in its details the death of the American Railway Union, and the formation of a cooperative colonization undertaking was put under way at Uhlich's hall Chicago, the other day, when the preamble to the constitution for the proposed organization, which is to succeed the A. R. U., was laid before the delegates. The meeting, which was a secret session, was well attended, many women being among the delegates. The name proposed by Mr. Debs is "The Social Democracy of America," and this name was incorporated in the preamble. Mr. Debs laid down the reasons for the title and the paragraphs of the preamble and was seconded by an apparent majority of the delegates. The project will be taken up piece by piece after the constitution of the new organization is settled upon.

Nipped in the Bud.

An attempt was made the other night to hold up the Baltimore, Ohio and Southwestern passenger train near Salem, Ill. The attempt failed, one of the robbers having informed the sheriff of the gang's plans. With a posse the sheriff went to the scene of the hold up before the train time and found the track piled high with timbers. At the appearance of the posse the gang scattered, most of them escaped though fired on by the sheriff and the officers. One of the robbers was shot and captured and is now dying in the jail at Salem.

Hats off in Church.

The Woman's Circle of the First Baptist church, one of the fashionable congregations of the city, made a new departure Sunday by taking off their hats and bonnets and sitting bareheaded throughout the service. The significance of the act was not understood until it was learned that the circle had voted unanimously to remove hats and bonnets in church, and to labor to have all women of the congregation follow their example.

TWO QUEER WORLDS.

Venus and Mercury are Half Frozen and Half Baked.

The careful observations recently made by Prof. Percival Lowell, of Harvard, at Tacubaya, in Mexico, prove almost conclusively in the minds of astronomers that no human life can exist on Venus or Mercury, or if there are people there that they must be altogether different from those of the earth and those who are now believed to inhabit Mars. It has been demonstrated that these planets rotate only once in the full course of orbital revolution around the sun.

The faces which these planets thus turn toward the sun enjoy perpetual day, while the further sides are wrapped in endless night. These planets have, therefore, intense heat on one side and intense cold on the other.

On one side Venus is always glowing in the light of the sun. Night or darkness are there unknown. A heat far greater than anything known on the earth prevails over the half of this planet.

On the other side it is perpetual night. No sun ever shines here. The place is covered with ice and snow and vegetation is unknown.

The same conditions prevail in Mercury. It is therefore apparent that if there are human beings upon these planets they must be either a hardy kind of Esquimaux or veritable salamanders. Prof. Lowell does not say what is the nature of the neutral zone that intervenes between the dark and the light sides of these planets.

The presumption is that here, along the edge, there must be a territory of some thousands of miles where there is a kind of twilight and where the intense heat of one side fades off into the intense cold of the other. These conditions would, it is thought, make human life possible in a restricted district, where vegetation might spring up in a ring around the planets.—New York Journal.

JAPAN'S PROTEST

"The Great Britain of the Pacific" Heard From.

A dispatch from Washington says:—The Hawaii annexation treaty was considered by the senate committee on foreign relations a few days ago. It was referred to Senators Davis, Foraker, and Morgan for investigation. The papers read included the protest made by Japan against annexation. The protest is considered in a more serious light than was at first made apparent and the committee took exceptional precautions to prevent the publications of the proceedings. The protest was accepted as almost an ultimatum on Japan's part to the effect that the treaty must not be perfected. The protest is in such definite terms and is directed so squarely at the transactions as to cause the committee to feel that the entire matter should be handled with the utmost circumspection, as the only way in which complications of a serious nature can be avoided. While there is no disposition on the part of the majority of the committee to weaken in its support of the treaty, there is a general feeling that the friendly relations which have existed between Japan and the United States call for great deliberations and especial care in proceeding in the matter.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

Serious Charges Against Prominent People of Blyth, Ont.

A great sensation was created in Blyth the other day when S. Jossop, a prominent citizen, with his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. McElroy, were arrested at the instance of Detective Patrick Hefferman. The cause of the arrest dates back to last fall. Jossop was then running a general store in Blyth under the firm name of Jossop & Co. In November the firm assigned to Richard Tew, but the creditors did not find the finds as they had expected, the assets showing so much smaller than the liabilities. Suspicion of crooked dealing was aroused, and Detective Hefferman has been working on the case, and has secured evidence upon which he caused the arrest. Among other charges are conspiracy to defraud creditors and receiving goods for the purpose of defrauding creditors. It is alleged that, acting under search warrants, goods from the store were hidden away, done up in the original packages.

The Pacific Cable.

Great interest is manifested in the effect which the annexation of Hawaii will have on the Pacific cable scheme. It appears it will in no wise affect it. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who is more thoroughly versed in this matter than perhaps any other statesman, being seen the other day, said: "The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States will not in any way effect the Canadian and Australian Pacific cable scheme, for the reason that the present proposition is to lay the cable exclusively through British territory, running from British Columbia to the Fanning Islands, which are British, thence to Australia. The reason for this is that the treaty existing between Hawaii and the United States prevents any foreign power from landing a cable upon any islands belonging to that power unless with the consent of the United States, whose consent when sought by the home government was refused. Hence annexation of the islands to the United States would give them no more power or authority than they now possess in this respect in the islands."

Binder Twine From Grass.

At a recent meeting of the Minnesota state prison board, it was decided to inaugurate a new enterprise, the manufacture of binder twine from grass, which is abundant in that state. T. W. Platt and M. J. O'Shaughnessy appeared before the board and submitted a proposition for floor space and convict labor with which to manufacture their product. They guaranteed to furnish the farmer with a good grade of twine for 30 per cent. less than the present price of sisal, and to furnish superintendents and foremen to oversee the work.

The Minneapolis farm implements journal, commenting on this, predicts failure, claiming that experiments in the same direction in the past have not been successful. Besides the knotters as now used on binders would not answer for the grass twine.

British Columbia Fruit.

The C. P. R. management in the west will endeavor to develop a trade in British Columbia fruit, both in shipments to the Kootenay, the Territories and Manitoba; and Manager Whyte has in contemplation the fitting up of a number of box cars, or constructing new refrigerator cars, specially for the traffic. Quantities of strawberries have been brought east during the past few days, and dealers are well satisfied with the quality, and there is a very general sentiment that a considerable trade can be developed.

Peculiar Methods of Punishment.

C. W. Duff, a Burlington, Ia., teacher, who has just been discharged from the public schools, was in the habit of punishing his children by compelling them to crawl on their hands and knees after a book thrown by him and bring it back to him like a dog. Another favorite trick was to compel pupils to write on the blackboard "I am a fool," and sign their names. The writing was left on the board for several days, in sight of all the school for the humiliation of the pupils. As soon as the school authorities got wind of Duff's peculiar methods of discipline, they made an investigation, found the charges to be true, and promptly bounced him.

WANT $20,000.

Local Government Asked to Contribute to Hospital Jubilee Wing.

The directors and medical staff of the Winnipeg General hospital waited upon the Manitoba government recently and asked that a grant of $20,000 be made towards the proposed new wing to the hospital. Hon. Messrs. Greenway, McMillan, Cameron and Watson were present. Mr. Bompas introduced the deputation and at his request Mr. Isaac Campbell laid the matter before the government. He dealt with the provincial nature of the institution, which accommodated patients from all over the province. The new wing was an absolute necessity, and he thought the grant asked for would not be too much to expect from the province. The city of Winnipeg granted $20,000 and if the government gave $20,000 there would still be $25,000 to be raised by subscription. If the necessary funds were raised the contracts would be let this fall in order that the wing would be commenced early in the spring. Drs. Good, Chown, O'Donnell and Benson, members of the medical staff, also spoke. Each pointed out different phases of the case and all agreed that the new wing was necessary for the proper carrying on of the institution's work. Now there was accommodation for 125 patients and there were often 150 in. Mr. F. C. McIntyre, M. P. P. for North Winnipeg, supported the claim of the hospital authorities and expressed the hope that the government would grant the amount asked for.

Mr. Greenway gave a non-committal reply to the deputation, but the conference was entirely satisfactory and the directors look forward to securing the amount asked for.

SWEET CHARITY SAKE.

Three Hundred Girls Act as Street Car Conductors.

Three hundred of the best looking young women of Dubuque, Ia., recently took possession of the street car lines and managed them for the benefit of the endowment fund for the home of the aged. Uniformed women conductors ran cars all day, having gone on duty at 5 o'clock in the morning. The affair was managed by the Dubuque Woman's club.

To be chosen as conductor was considered a great compliment to woman's beauty, as only the prettiest were allowed to have cars. The conductors wore white duck caps, white shirt waists and carried the regular register about their necks. Two or three met with accidents early in the morning by getting off the cars backward, but they soon caught the idea, and by noon they were calling the electric current "juice" and the trolley the "pole" or "fish pole."

At the parks, Chautauqua and camping resorts up the Dubuque and other places local bands and amateur theatrical companies gave entertainments to induce persons to ride on the cars. By noon the traffic was 25 per cent. above normal. All passengers were expected to pay from 25 cents to $5 for a trip. The highest fare paid in the morning was $50. It was expected that fully $3,000 would be cleared. The company takes only actual running expenses.

Deluded Colored People.

Thirteen colored persons who formed part of the 200 sent to Liberia by the International Emigration Society in March, 1895, arrived at New York the other day aboard the steamship Liberia. They say that the scheme has been a total failure, and that many of their numbers died of starvation and fevers; that the society did not fulfil the contract and many members of the expedition are stranded in England and unable to get back to their homes.

The plan of the African colonization scheme originated early in 1894 in the mind of Bishop Turner, who was visiting in the south. It was formulated and carried into effect by Joe Millan, a white man of Birmingham, Ala., who founded what was known as the International Emigration Society. The advance guard, in charge of D. L. Johnson, of Hot Springs, Ark., in November, 1894, started for Liberia. With him was a committee to make arrangements for the colonists.

The first large party of colonists, numbering 200, left Savannah, Ga., in March, 1895, for their new home, and after that several smaller parties joined them. Twenty-five acres of land for each adult and ten acres for each child was promised, and on landing each person was to be provided with a barrel of flour, two barrels of meat, a quantity of sugar and a complete set of farming implements. According to stories told by those who have returned, when they landed in Liberia, Fluminee deserted them, taking whatever was provided for them except the land, which was incapable of growing anything but coffee. Even to grow this successfully would take four to six years.

Confessed Their Sins.

It isn't safe to speak about the day of resurrection to the negroes around St. Nicholas, a small Florida town near Jacksonville, just at present. They haven't yet got over a little incident that happened a few days ago. A campmeeting was in progress among the colored people, and during one of the nights services last week, while the preacher was speaking of the coming of the Angel Gabriel, and exhorting all to reform and prepare for the last day, a great streak of pure white light was noticed against the black sky, apparently reaching far into the heavens. The negroes were terribly frightened at the sight, believing that the light was the path by which Gabriel was about to descend and blow the last trump. All fell prostrate and began confessing their sins and praying, but the demonstrations ceased suddenly when some white persons present told them the light was nothing but a search light on board a United States cruiser in the ocean nearby, which subsequently proved to be the case.

Trade With Japan.

Mr. George Anderson has been appointed a commissioner by the Dominion government to visit Japan, with the view of ascertaining by personal observation to what extent and in what manner an increase of trade between the Dominion of Canada and Japan may be brought about.

Before leaving Mr. Anderson is putting himself in communication with manufacturers and commercial houses interested in the export trade of the country, regarding the products they will be prepared to offer Japan. To make the description of these goods effective, Mr. Anderson advises that it be as minute as possible, and should extend to the description of the package as to form and size. After his visit to Japan he will then be able to report upon the possibilities of trade with that country.

Won the Seat Was Won.

Hon. J. W. Longley, attorney general of Nova Scotia, who at the last session of the legislature strongly opposed a bill before the house in favor of woman's suffrage, has been challenged to debate the question with Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, Ind., who has represented the national council of the U. S. at the meeting now concluded at Halifax of the National Council of Women of Canada. The attorney general has accepted the challenge and the debate will take place at once.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE—Taking effect on Monday August 24, 1896.

MAIN LINE.

N. Bound		STATIONS.	S. Bound	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

W. Bound		STATIONS.	E. Bound	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. Bound	STATIONS.	E. Bound
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

Manitoba & Northwestern Railway.

TIME CARD, JAN. 1st, 1897.

	Stations.	
[illegible]	Winnipeg Portage la Prairie [illegible]	[illegible]

SHELL RIVER BRANCH.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SASKATCHEWAN & WESTERN R'Y.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

W. R. BAKER, Genl. Manager. A. McDONALD, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt.

The Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal Co.

Going North		STATIONS.	Going South	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Portage la Prairie [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

D. B. HANNA, Superintendent.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, July 3, 1897.

	Maximum.	Minimum
Wednesday, June 30	81	58
Thursday, July 1	75	63
Friday, July 2	75	64
Saturday, July 3	72	46
Sunday, July 4	70	52
Monday, July 5	70	51
Tuesday, July 6	73	46

July 7.—Barometer reduced to sea level, 29.654.

Local and General

—The annual C.P.R. pic-nic will be held here on Saturday.

—Miss Middlemiss left on Friday night to spend her vacation in Ontario.

—Miss F. Gibson has accepted and is teaching a school at Sheep Creek, Alberta.

—Mr. A. D. Dickson, barrister, is attending court at Prince Albert this week.

—The Presbyterian S. S. picnic will be held at the picnic ground near town on the 16th of July.

—Rev. Aichbaum is visiting this district looking after the interests of the boys he has placed in homes.

—The Church of England Sunday school picnic will be held on the 15th, at St. John's College farm.

—Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of Home Missions, will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sabbath evening

—Saltcoats Siftings is the name of Meikle & Co.s new magazine just to hand. It is well got up and we wish it every success.

—Rev. Brown of Regina, has exchanged pulpits with Rev. J. P. Sargent, and will preach in the pro-cathedral Sunday morning and evening.

—Misses Talbot and Paton of Winnipeg are visiting Mrs. S. H. Caswell. They will proceed in a few days to California for the holidays.

—Mr. T. E. Jones, of Indian Head, is at present operating at the C.P.R. station here, while Mr. Ryder is acting agent at Griswold. —Virden Advance.

—Mrs. C. Parrish, while visiting friends in town, had the misfortune to fall down a pair of cellar steps and break two ribs. She was progressing favorably at last accounts.

—J. M. Creamer, V. S, who has been in Toronto taking a special course in bacteriology and pathology returned last Monday, and is now prepared to report on all contagious diseases arising from whatever source.

—A farewell sermon was preached in the Methodist church by Rev. W. C. Bunt on Sunday evening last. The church was crowded, and the audience listened attentively throughout the service. The rev. gentleman carries with him to his new field of labor the best wishes of all denominations in Qu'Appelle. He left, with his family, on Tuesday evening, for Elkhorn.

The July number of the Canadian Magazine is a bulky number. It is now combined with the Massy Magazine and will be found to be one of the best and most interesting magazines published in America. The announcement is made that the August number will be a special fiction number, and that in that issue will be commenced a continued story by Fergus Hume, entitled "Hagar of the Pawnshop."

—There has been considerable glanders in Eastern Assa. lately, but the police are stamping it out. Forty or fifty horses have been shot. Staff Sergeant Matthews, V. S., of Regina, was in the district last week and shot several horses on the Reserve. He went north from Whitewood. He found no glandered horses, but he put two or three lumpy-jawed cattle to sleep.—Whitewood Herald.

—Stovel's Pocket Directory for July to hand is an hspecially interesting issue, as it contains all the changes in running of trains on C.P.R bra ch lines, new Moosomin local, and daily express to Port Arthur, as well as Northern Pacific, Gr at Northern and Dauphin Railway changes, also lake and ocean steamship sailings, postal information, new County Court sittings, cricket fixtures, etc., together with the maps of the City of Winnipeg Province of Manitoba, and the C.P. R. and its connections.

—The July number of the Delineator, which is called the Summer Number, has been received, and is fully up to the good standard of that useful magazine.

A BANKER'S EXPERIENCE.

"I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dewson of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."

—New counterfeit $1 Dominion of Canada notes are in circulation. Lady Dufferin's portrait is poor and the signiture of T. D. Harrington is written on the counterfeit instead of engraved. For Minister of "Finance," "For Receiver General," and "British American Bank Note Co." are omitted from the counterfeits.

—The July number of the Kootenay Guide is out. It is larger by thirty pages than the June number and contains several useful improvements. The railway time tables are fuller and up to date. Much new mining information has been added and a handy addition is made in the shape of several blank pages for memoranda, making altogether a convenient pocket directory that no travelling or business man should be without.

—The Dominion Day celebration at Indian Head was attended by large crowds from this and other places, the principal attraction being the races. One of the best and most exciting events of the day was a match race, half-mile heats, 2 in 3, between Scrambler, owned by Mr. J. H. MacCaul, Qu'Appelle Station, and Hazel, owned by Mr. A. E. Iredale, Fort Qu'Appelle, Scrambler winning two heats. Time 54¼, 55½.

SURPRISED HIS DOCTOR.

"A little over a year ago I was laid up with bronchitis," says Stanley C. Bright, clerk, of Kingston. "My doctor's bill came to $42, and altogether my illness cost me $125. This fall I had another attack. I came across an advertisement in a newspaper for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for throat troubles. I thought I would risk a quarter and try it. It cured me. After this I intend to treat my own ills."

—Mr. Thompson, District Engineer, has gone through the northern district. At Kaposvar he laid out a road running north and south to the bridge, which is intended to do away with the nuisance of dodging about from fence to fence; also a road running east and west through the colony, by which the ravine will be bridged. A coulee will also be fixed in the Bohemian colony; and a joint road on the dividing line between Whitewood and Moosomin Districts, will be made for the convenience of the people of Hazlecliffe. In the Swede colony $100 will be spent on the old Sahlmark ravine; and a new road will be made down to Marbelle's in the valley. A hundred dollars will also be spent in repairing Warren's bridge.—Whitewood Herald.

Edgeley Echoes.

The 30th of June and the 1st of July were red letter days in the history of Edgeley. On the 30th the mid-summer examinations were held at the school house, and proved a creditable success to the scholars, and especially so to the teacher, in the several classes. The children proved themselves to be well up in their studies. The teacher was assisted by two local ex-teachers, Mrs. J. Howden and Mr. F. Whittingham. The school room was very artistically decorated, and altogether the examinations were a source of great satisfaction to the trustees and parents present.

On the 1st of July, a little after midday, covered buggies and vehicles of many descriptions, to say nothing of bicycles and pedestrians, could be seen wending their way towards Edgeley grove, where the union Sabbath and day school picnic was being held. The grounds, which are commodious, were comfortably furnished with seats, swings and shady nooks, and also plenty of ice water, ice cream and other refreshments. The sports were varied and commenced about three o'clock. A series of events for boys and girls from five to seventeen years of age were first conducted, after which a variety of novelty races took place, the first being an obstacle race, in which the competitors had to go over and under a number of obstacles; the next was threading the needle, which was quite a novelty; driving the nail was next, and in this a number of ladies competed and had two nails to the head in an inch board. This was great amusement for the spectators and was performed in good style. The boot and egg races also caused a good deal of fun for the young folks. Tea was announced at six o'clock and was all that could be wished for. After supper an hour and a half was taken up with a game of football between two local teams, in which there were some lively skirmishes as well as scientific play. About this time the mosquitoes began to dispute their rights with the picnickers, and the foreigners concluded to make way for the aborigines.

Things in general have a progressive appearance throughout the Edgeley district. Considerable new building is going on, and we are informed that so far this year fifteen farms have changed hands, with prices ranging from $10 per acre down, which goes to prove that there is no longer any doubt as to the paying part of farming in this locality.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
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A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

In Memoriam.

In memory of Nancy Moore, wife of John Crooks, who fell asleep in Jesus on the afternoon of the 30th of June, 1897.

The death of our dear friend and sister cast a gloom over our neighborhood which will not easily be forgotten. She had been ailing for some time, but it was not known how seriously ill she was until the day of her death, which came suddenly. She was beloved and respected by all who became acquainted with her, as the day of her funeral testified; being of a quiet unassuming disposition. We have this assurance, our loss is her gain. She leaves a husband and four small children besides a baby to mourn her loss. A lovely wreath was sent by Mrs. Burghall to be placed on the coffin.

Take comfort, Christians, when your friends
In Jesus fall asleep;
Their better being never ends;
Why then dejected weep?

A few short years of evil past,
We reach the happy shore,
Where death-divided friends at last
Shall meet to part no more.

An Ontario Lady Had Her Hands Poisoned.

Ladies should remember that the Diamond Dyes are the only pure, true and unadulterated dyes in the world. The imitation dyes sold under various names have bulk enough, but three-fourths of the contents is composed of cheap and worthless ingredients most dangerous to use and handle.

Diamond Dyes, prepared according to scientific principles, are always the same in color and strength; these great advantages the women of Canada fully appreciate.

An Ontario lady writing about Diamond Dyes says:

"Your Diamond Dyes are the best I have ever used; they are quite harmless to work with and never irritate the skin. I had occasion to use a package of common, cheap dye that was sold me as being equal to the 'Diamond,' but it proved a source of great trouble. After using it a severe rash appeared on my hands, showing it contained poisonous matter."

Wide Awake.

One of our prominent farmers met with a serious accident one day recently. He was employed in shingling a roof, when he slipped and fell to the ground. He sustained no injury from his fall, but a shingle became detached and fell with terrific force upon his head with a very serious effect. It is hoped that with careful nursing he will recover.

Mr. J. Blackstock has taken up his residence on his new farm and is busily engaged summerfallowing. It may be said to Mr. Blackstock's credit that he has the finest crop of corn that has hitherto been seen in the Territories.

Chadwick is still running at large but his capture is certain. Corner him up, girls.

The red dwarf of Rubenstein seems to have been born under an unlucky star. He was riding over the prairie last week on his grey charger and living peaceably with all men, when a prairie mustang came up and kicked him very affectionately on the leg. He would not believe that the compliment was meant for him and expressed himself accordingly, but he is now resigned to his fate and all are anxiously awaiting his recovery.

The crops are advancing very rapidly and the farmers are anticipating a large yield.

The Orange lodge at Wide Awake have just purchased a handsome new banner, under which they intend to march on the 12th at Fort Qu Appelle.

This Hot Weather

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As a rule there is no pain following physical and mental exhaustion and debiliey.

You know you are weak, languid, have loss of memory, depression of spirits, with a wasting of flesh. Your troubles proceed simply from nervous exhaustion, and though you are not suffering pain and agony, be assured your condition is extremely perilous, and demands immediate attention.

That wonderful stream (the blood) that runs to every part of the body, supplying the most minute nerves and tissues, is foul and poisoned. In your present condition your blood is not a life stream; it is a stagnant pool of disease and death.

The healthy, hale and strong, that bear up during the hottest weather, and that are blessed with clean pure blood and steady nerves, are the people who make use of Paine's Celery Compound, the only medicine that revitalizes the blood, that fortifies the nervous system, that gives perfect digestive power, sound sleep, and a new lease of life to those advanced in years.

Pain's Celery Compound is truly the great modern elixir of life, and no wonder that doctors approve of it and strongly recommend it.

Why go on in wretchedness and misery when such a medicine promises health, vigor and new life? We recommend you no untried remedy. Every bottle of Paine's Celery Compound is warranted to do the work it promises. There is health and life in every drop.

Dragged to Death.

The 12-Year-Old Son of Mr. E. J. Cudmore Found Dead, Tangled in a Tether Rope.

Last Friday evening a shocking and dreadful accident occurred at Westview, in which John, the eldest son of Mr. E. J. Cudmore, a prominent farmer of this district, lost his life, while watering a young colt. It will never be known just how the deplorable accident happened, as nobody witnessed it.

About 8 o'clock in the evening the poor boy, as was his custom, took the colt down to water at a pond in a ravine a short distance from the house, but not returning at the usual time, his mother went down to see what was detaining him. When she arrived on the bank of the ravine the colt was still looking at the boy who was in front of it, tangled in the tether rope about three feet from its head. They were only about one hundred yards from the watering place, but within that distance the colt had evidently done considerable running around as was manifest by the marks on the ground. The rope was only looped around the boy's arm when found, and when Mrs. Cudmore slacked the rope it dropped off of its own accord. The colt had evidently dragged and trampled the boy to death, as he was terribly bruised and mangled, and every stitch of clothing had been torn off him, excepting his shoes and the neckband of his shirt.

Mr. Cudmore was away from home attending a meeting of the Patron lodge at Caron, when the accident happened. He cannot account for the accident as the colt was quiet and good natured, and the boy had looked after it all spring, but thinks it must have taken fright at something when watering and got beyond the boy's control.

The funeral left the parent's residence on Sunday forenoon, the service being conducted by Rev. Mr. Sweet, of the Baptist congregation. The funeral was one of the largest in the history of the district, every farmer turning out to sympathize with the bereaved parents in the hour of their affliction.—Moose Jaw Times.

BITTER TASTE.

It Aides in the Detection of Unwholesome Food.

Daniel Webster in the famous White trial in Salem, Mass., years ago declared that "murder will out." This maxim has been found applicable to many other things besides murder. Housewives know it to be true when there is alum in baking powder. A bitterness in the bread at once betrays the alum's presence. It can't conceal its true nature. The alum bitterness "will out," and because it will, physicians who understand the harmful effect of alum on the system, are at a loss to know why people continue to buy baking powders containing it. All baking powders sold for twenty-five cents a pound and less contain alum. There is surely no economy in using these cheap powders. For a pure cream of tartar powder as Dr. Price's was shown to be at the World's Fair, goes so much farther and gives so much better results, there is no doubt of its being more economical in the long run.

DEATHS

CROOKS—On June 30th, at McLean Station, Mrs. John Crooks.
(Winnipeg Free Press and St. Laurence News, Iroquois, Ont., please copy.

MRS. BUYER,

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I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and sound, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

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"I am happy to say that you are truly an honest man, and deserve the endorsement of both pulpit and press."

In conclusion: I have nothing to sell and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, Mr. Wm. T. Mulford, Agents' supplies. P. O. Box 59, St. Henri, Montreal, Can.

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